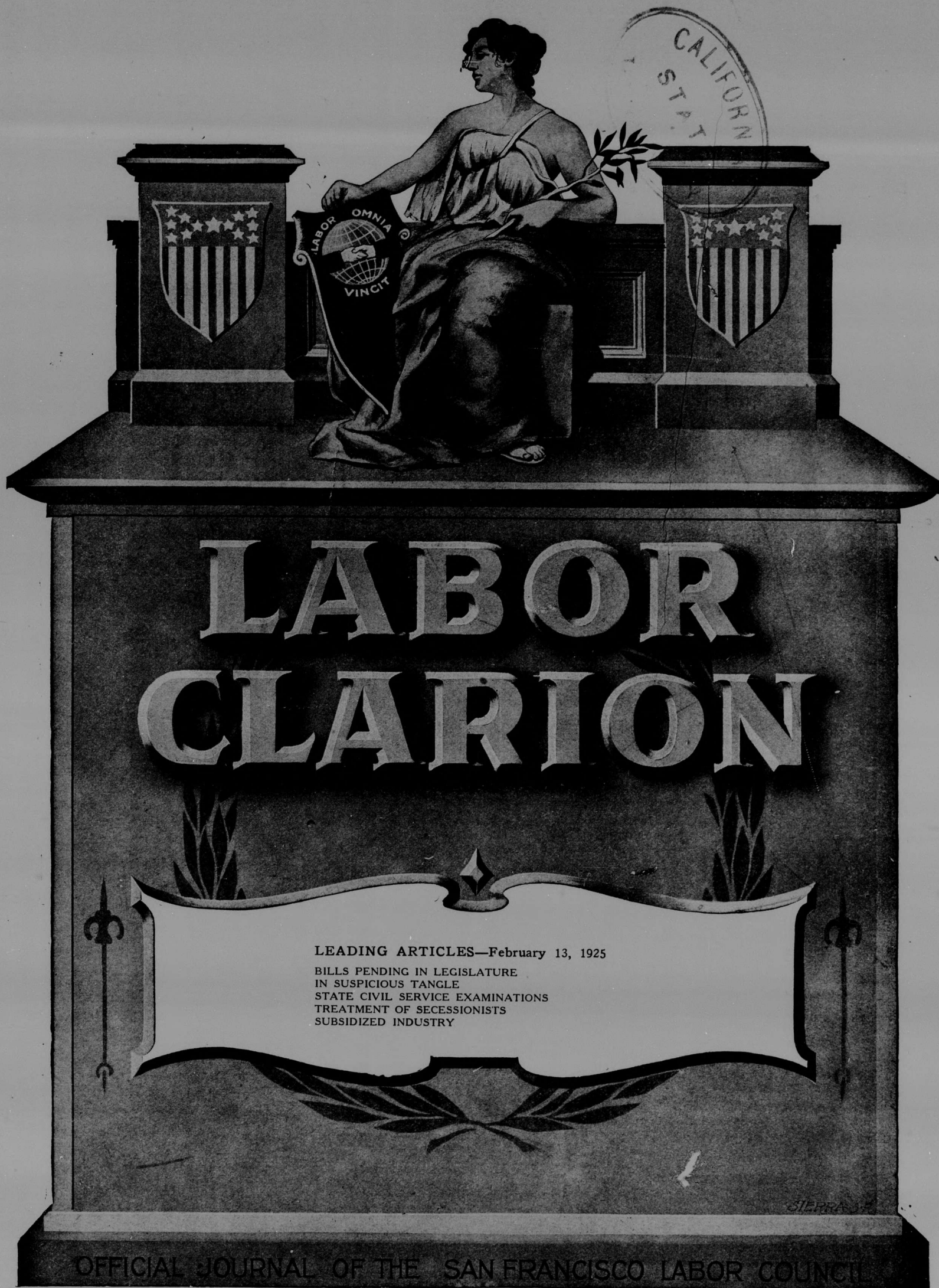


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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grceve.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Hale's

GOOD GOODS

A Good Place to Trade
COURTEOUS SERVICE
BROAD ASSORTMENTS
MODERATE PRICES

MARKET AT FIFTH
SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Fehl, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, 7th Ave. and Railroad Ave.
Casket Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Dredgemen No. 72—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 268 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Sec., A. W. Dobson, 134 Jules Ave. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallors No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 19th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 109 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 305 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Promotional League, Room 301, Anglo Building; phone Hemlock 2925.
Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 118 Stewart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Sec., Emil Link, 389 30th St. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays. Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Geo. Cochran, 1215 E. 18th St., Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 636 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Office, 68 Haight. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday 8:30 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIV

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1925

No. 3

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Bills Pending in Legislature

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("S.B." Means Senate Bill; "A.B." Assembly Bill)
Jury Trial in Contempt Cases, S. B. 249, by Senators Murphy and Harris.

Collection of Wages by Labor Commissioner, A. B. 744, by Mr. Spaulding.

Regulating Trade Schools, S. B. 434, by Senator Murphy.

Anti-Blacklisting Bill, S. B. 264, by Senator Maloney.

Old Age Pensions, S. B. 45, by Senator Murphy, and A. B. 4, by Mr. Byrne.

Regulating Advertisements During Strikes, etc., A. B. 250, by Messrs. Burns and Hornblower.

One Day of Rest in Seven, S. B. 193, by Senator Maloney.

Repeal of Criminal Syndicalism Act, A. B. 408, by Mr. Hornblower.

Strengthening the California Child Labor Law, S. B. 470 and 471, by Senator Young; and A. B. 963 and 964, by Mrs. Dorris.

Strengthening the Employment Agency Act, S. B. 548, 549, 550, 551 and 693, by Senator Fellom; also A. B. 743, by Messrs. Levey and Hawes.

Safeguarding Wages in Case of Property Attachment, A. B. 818, 819 and 820, by Messrs. Williamson and Fry; also S. B. 423 and 424, by Senator Sample.

Relating to Farm Laborers' Liens, A. B. 941, by Mr. Burns.

Relating to Loggers' Liens, A. B. 715, by Mr. Jones.

Strengthening the Semi-Monthly Pay Day Law, A. B. 742, by Messrs. Levey and Hawes.

Strengthening the Labor Camp Sanitation Act, A. B. 889, by Mr. Cloudman.

Strengthening the Women's Eight Hour Law, S. B. 135, by Senator Murphy, and A. B. 157, by Mrs. Woodbridge.

Permitting Insurance Companies to Purchase Land and Erect Dwelling Houses Thereon, etc., A. B. 256 and 257, by Mr. Hornblower.

Sanitary Facilities for Moving Picture Operators, A. B. 223, by Mr. T. M. Wright.

Prohibiting Employment of Minors as Moving Picture Operators, A. B. 171, by Mr. Browne.

Closing Public Schools on Labor Day, S. B. 118, by Senator Hurley.

Drug Clerks' Working Hours, A. B. 255, by Mr. Hornblower.

Aliens on Public Work, S. B. 472, by Senator Maloney.

Working Hours on Public Works, S. B. 116, by Senator Hurley.

Payment of Wages on Public Work, A. B. 895, by Mr. McDonough.

Nomination of Presidential Electors by Direct Primary, S. B. 207 and 208, by Senator Fellom.

Change of Party Affiliation Extended to time of Election, S. B. 436, by Senator Fellom.

Extending the Absent Voters, Law, A. C. A. 20, by Mr. Williamson; A. B. 683, by Mr. Crittenden.

Credit Unions, S. B. 93, by Senators Hollister and Sample.

Making Gasoline a Public Utility, A. C. A. 10, by Messrs. Hornblower and Mitchell.

Appropriating \$50,000 for Motor Bus Inspection, S. B. 61, by Senator Maloney.

Relating to the Construction of Derricks, A. B. 269, by Mrs. Dorris.

Barbers' Sanitation, S. B. 537, by Senator Maloney.

Amendments to Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act.*

Assembly Bill 155, by Mr. McDowell, strengthening the provisions of the existing law relating to unsafe places of employment and unsafe equipment.

Assembly Bill 205, by Mr. Williamson, providing that failure to insure or "make secure" payments of compensation a misdemeanor and aimed to give the Industrial Accident Commission greater control over self-insurers.

Assembly Bill 254, by Messrs. Hornblower, Mitchell and McDonough, raising maximum compensation.

Assembly Bill 441, by Messrs. McDonough and West, defining the term "injury" and providing that in certain cases the statute of limitation shall not be used against the applicant for compensation.

Assembly Bill 508, by Messrs. Schmidt and Jacobsen, relating to disputes concerning payments of compensation.

Senate Bill 467, by Senator Inman, relating to legal and medical advice for injured persons.

Senate Bill 569, by Mr. Fellom, increasing Death Benefits.

*Note—Heretofore the Industrial Accident Commission has always conferred with the representatives of the State Federation of Labor regarding any proposed changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act. This year the Commission has totally ignored the State labor movement in drafting amendments to the act (S. B. 513 to 521 inclusive, by Senator Hurley). Owing to the late arrival of the printed bills it has not been possible to analyze the amendments proposed by the Commission.

Railroad Brotherhood Bills.

The following bills are sponsored by the Railroad Brotherhoods of California:

Providing a coach on all mail and express trains for crew; at present no place is provided, A. B. 176.

Limiting freight trains to 48 cars and passenger trains to 12 cars, A. B. 235.

Relating to operating signals, A. B. 759.

Prohibiting pusher engines shoving behind wooden frame caboose, A. B. 352.

Prohibiting group insurance when employees pay premium, A. B. 382.

Providing blowers and vents in tunnels, A. B. 966.

Making certain requirements on hospitals (skelton bill), A. B. 633.

Requiring railroads to furnish employees with standard watches, S. B. 120.

Providing sanitary wash rooms in engine houses at terminals, S. B. 138.

Requiring speed recorders on all road locomotives, S. B. 143.

Giving train and engine men time to eat between terminals, S. B. 187.

Reimbursing employees when terminals are moved by companies, S. B. 197.

Furnishing drinking water on locomotives en route, S. B. 233.

Requiring pilots on all engines moving light without train, S. B. 266.

Relating to the backward movements of engines, S. B. 683.

Amending spotters' law by requiring accuser to be present to face accused employee, S. B. 633.

IN SUSPICIOUS TANGLE.

The house has refused to consider the postal wage bill, recently passed by the Senate, on the ground that the latter body has violated this provision of the constitution:

"All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills."

A minority in the Senate urged that this legislation originate in the House, but this plan was rejected. The majority voted to re-establish the wage increase rejected by the President. To overcome presidential objections, rates on certain mail classes were increased, though there is a dispute between Senator Moses, who sponsored the bill, and the Postoffice Department, on the amount the increase will raise. These Senators voted against the bill on constitutional grounds: Messrs. Norris, Brookhart, Borah, Glass, Harrison, Norbeck, Underwood and Swanson.

The House now rejects the bill by a vote of 225 to 53. The question is a legal one, and while both branches are discussing the issue, the date when Congress adjourns—March 4—approaches.

The snarl in which the wage increase has become involved is causing postoffice employees to ask if this situation just happens to be an accident.

These workers insist that if the administration favors a wage increase it can be put through before adjournment.

There is an attempt to becloud the issue so that in the event of failure to pass this legislation responsibility can not be definitely fixed.

OUR "LABOR ARISTOCRATS."

(From Social Service Bulletin.)

Noonday luncheon speakers and "open shop" editors never tire of calling our attention to the way in which "wage bandits" in the building trades hold up our building programs. Who hasn't heard of "\$12 per day carpenters riding to work in their Fords"? Now come Mr. Hoover's engineers, who are concerned with facts rather than class hatred, pointing out that the average wage earners in the building trades are employed but sixty-three per cent of the normal working days of the year. This means that "the average wage throughout this industry was \$29 a week in 1920, a year of comparative prosperity, and \$25 in 1921, a year of depression."

Likewise, 31,000 out of 48,000 bituminous coal miners investigated during the fall and winter of 1921 received \$29.83 per week. Less than one-sixteenth obtained as much as \$40 per week.

The average weekly wage of miners of minerals was \$35 in 1920 and \$28 in 1921.

Workers in the transportation industry are widely credited with considerable responsibility for high freight and passenger rates, yet the National Bureau of Economic Research estimates their average weekly wage at \$31 in 1920 and \$25.23 in 1921.

"In 1918 the bureau estimated an average wage in all industries of \$1,078 a year, or \$20.73 a week. By 1920, a period of prosperity, this average had reached \$1,367 (\$26.30 weekly), but fell in the depression of 1921 to \$1,117 (\$20 weekly)." If these are averages, what must be the suffering of the minimum wage workers? What ought churches to be doing about the situation?

STATE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION. Marine Trades.

Supplement to 1925 announcement. Closing date, February 15, 1925.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces that, in addition to those already announced, examinations for the following positions in the marine trades will be held in San Francisco as soon as practicable after the closing date announced above:

- Fireman, marine tugs and dredgers—Grade 1.
- Engineman, marine tugs—Grade 2.
- Engineman, pile-driver—Grade 2.
- Engineman and pilot, motor boat—Grade 2.
- Leverman—Grade 2.

The compensation for these positions is the prevailing wage for such work in San Francisco, unless otherwise specially fixed by the Civil Service Commission.

Working Conditions—Those who are successful in this examination should be willing to accept intermittent employment until they have earned by efficient and faithful service a rank that entitles them to permanent employment. Efficiency and not seniority is the controlling factor.

Applications—Applications may be obtained at the addresses given later in this announcement. A separate application must be filed for each position for which an applicant wishes to be examined.

Examination—The examinations will be entirely oral and will be conducted by a special board of examiners appointed for the purpose by the Civil Service Commission.

Physical Examination—Applicants who are successful in the oral examination will be required to pass a physical examination given by the examining physician of the Commission. The physician will charge \$1.00 for this service.

Qualifications—The examinations are open to all American citizens who have reached their eighteenth but not their sixty-first birthday who are in good physical condition and who meet the experience requirements.

Experience Requirements—Fireman, marine tugs and dredgers, grade 1—The duties of the position consist of the operation and care of the boiler and auxiliaries on board the dredgers and tugs Governor Irwin (82 gross ton) and Governor Markham (79 gross ton). Applicants must have had not less than two years' experience within the last five years as fireman, preferably on board tugs and dredgers similar to those listed above.

Engineman, marine tugs, grade 2: The duties of the position consist of the responsible charge

and operation of the mechanical equipment on board tug boats Governor Irwin (82 gross ton) or Governor Markham (79 gross ton). Applicants must present to the examining board at the time of the oral examination suitable license issued by the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, and must have had not less than five years' experience within the last ten years as engineman, preferably on board boats similar to those described above.

Engineman, pile-driver, grade 2: The duties of the position consist of the operation and care of the mechanical equipment on pile-driver rigs, both of the floating and skid type, in connection with the repair and maintenance of ferry slips, wharves, docks and fender work along the San Francisco waterfront. Applicants must have had not less than five years' experience in general work of the trade within the last ten years, preferably in connection with work similar to that listed above.

Engineman and pilot, motor boat, grade 2: The duties of the position consist of the operation of motor boats propelled by fuel oil engines coming under U. S. S. I. S. classification of sixty foot in length and under. Applicants must have had at least five years' experience within the last ten years in general work of the trade either along the California coast, or on California bays or tributary waters. A pilot's and engineman's license for coastwise or any of the California bays and tributaries issued by the United States Steamboat Inspection Service will be considered as the equivalent of the above experience. The Civil Service Commission reserves the right to classify candidates for the position of engineman and pilot, motor boats, and to create a separate eligible list as follows: (a) San Francisco bays and tributaries; (b) San Francisco Bay and coastwise. In order to qualify as coastwise engineman and pilot applicants must understand navigation. The possession of a pilot's license for coastwise navigation issued by the U. S. S. I. S. will be considered prima facie evidence of this knowledge. All applicants must be thoroughly conversant with the operation and maintenance of fuel oil engines of 100 h. p. and less.

Leverman, grade 2: The duties of the position consist of the operation of the levers on the dredgers of the clam-shell or orange-peel type of 3 cu. yd. capacity on boom of 53 ft. Applicants must have had not less than five years' experience in similar work of the trade within the last ten years, preferably on equipment similar to that listed above.

Persons desiring to enter these examinations may secure application blanks from the State Civil Service Commission, Room 331, Forum Building, Sacramento; Room 116, State Building, San Francisco; Room 1007, Hall of Records, Los Angeles, and from the following offices of the State Free Employment Bureau: 771 Howard St., San Francisco; 176 So. Market St., San Jose; 35 No. Center St., Stockton; 401 Tenth St., Oakland; 916 H St., Fresno; 206 Court St., Los Angeles; 106 B St., San Diego.

Completed applications must be filed with the State Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento, on or before February 15, 1925.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Other Examinations—Persons interested in other examinations should communicate with the State Civil Service Commission. Examinations are announced from time to time in many other trades and professions than those listed herein.

SAN FRANCISCO OAKLAND BERKELEY
SCHLUETER'S
FOR SERVICE
Electric Washing Machines—All Makes
2762 Mission Street San Francisco
Phones Mission 390 and 391

The
States
Restaurant
MARKET AT 4TH, SAN FRANCISCO

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES
DRAPERIES On the
EASIEST TERMS
EASTERN
OUTFITTING CO.
1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH
We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps

YOU CAN'T BEAT NEWMAN'S LOW PRICES
AND EASY TERMS
FURNITURE RUGS STOVES CARPETS
DRAPERIES LINOLEUM PHONOGRAPHS
CROCKERY SILVERWARE
Newman's is Headquarters for Occidental Stoves
Made on the Pacific Coast by Union Labor
2101 Mission St. at 17th
Newman's
REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHINGS

Quality First
UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY
Telephone
Market 1721
Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

BEGIN AT THE TOP

—to dress well and succeed. Start
the new year with a good looking
hat—one of the smart new styles
from

"Lundstrom"

HAT STORES

1080 Market St. 3242 Mission St.
2640 Mission St. 605 Kearny St.
26 Third St. 1457 Fillmore St.
720 Market St. 226 W. 5th St. (Los Angeles)
Lundstrom Hats are Union-made
Agents for Stetson

You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
overalls

They guarantee that
if the sewing over-rips
I'll get a new pair or
my money back.



CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS
UNION MADE

HOME OF HAND TAILORED UNION MADE CLOTHES
\$35.00 Exceptional Values in Guaranteed All Wool Suits
Complete line of Union Made Furnishings
"WHAT'S NEW WE SHOW"
2554-56
MISSION STREET **JOHNSON'S**
Next to
New Mission Theatre
\$35.00

Other trades announcements include: Institutional trades, railroad trades, printing trades, building operation and maintenance trades, general metals, mechanical and automotive trades. Other positions include: Nursing and attendants' positions at State institutions.

Trades Positions at State Institutions, 1925.

Closing dates, April 1, 1925; October 1, 1925.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces that examinations for the following trade positions at State institutions will be held at the places listed later in this article as soon as practicable after each of the closing dates announced above:

Baker, butcher and meat cutter, chauffeur and light truck driver, cook (main kitchen), cook (cottage), dairyman, electrician, engineman (stationary), farmer, farmhand, fireman (stationary), gardener (floral), gardener (vegetable), handyman, housekeeper, kitchen help, laundryman, laundress, laundry help, mattress maker, milker, poultryman, seamstress, shoe cobbler, shoemaker, tailor, tractor operator (light), tractor operator (heavy), upholsterer, waiter, waitress.

Places of Examination—Cities: Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles. State institutions: The examination will be held at the following places, provided the number of applications received warrants the expense: Agnews State Hospital, Agnew; Mendocino State Hospital, Talmage (Ukiah); Napa State Hospital, Imola (Napa); Norwalk State Hospital, Norwalk; Sonoma State Home, Eldridge; Southern California State Hospital, Patton (San Bernardino); Stockton State Hospital, Stockton; California Polytechnic School, San Luis Obispo; California Schools for Deaf and Blind, Berkeley; Industrial Home for Adult Blind, Oakland; Veterans' Home, Yountville.

Working Conditions—The State institutions range in total population from about 500 to 3000 people. Work at these institutions is of a permanent nature and offers steady employment under comfortable living conditions to employees whose services are satisfactory. Maintenance is provided in addition to the salaries paid. As a rule, employees must live at the institutions, but married persons who are granted permission to live outside may be given a cash allowance in place of maintenance. Maintenance is not provided for the members of the family who are not employed at the institution.

Applications—Applications for examination in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles will be accepted only through the Sacramento office of the Commission. Applications for examination at State institutions may be accepted at the institution for presentation to the examining board up to 9:00 a. m. of the day of the examination. Application blanks may be secured from any of the addresses given later in this announcement. A separate application must be filed for each examination for which an applicant wishes to be examined.

Examinations—The examinations are open to all American citizens who have reached their eighteenth but not their sixty-first birthday, who are in good physical condition and who meet the "entrance requirements" for the respective examinations. All examinations will be oral and may include a practical test, depending upon the needs of the case. Each examination will be conducted by a special board of examiners appointed for the purpose by the Civil Service Commission. Applicants who are successful in the oral examination will be required to pass a physical examination given by the examining physician of the Commission. The physician will charge \$1.00 for this service. Persons who are employed at a State institution at the time of the examination will be given this physical examination by a physician at the institution, without charge. Eligible lists may be created from these examinations for the individual institutions or for Northern and South-

ern California, if the Civil Service Commission so elects.

Persons desiring to enter any of these examinations may secure application blanks from the State Civil Service Commission, Room 331, Forum Building, Sacramento; Room 116, State Building, San Francisco; Room 1007, Hall of Records, Los Angeles, and from the following offices of the State Free Employment Bureau: 771 Howard St., San Francisco (men); Pacific Building, San Francisco (women); 401 Tenth St., Oakland; 176 So. Market St., San Jose; 916 H St., Fresno; 35 No. Center St., Stockton; 206 Court St., Los Angeles (men); Tajo Building, Los Angeles (women); 106 B St., San Diego.

Complete applications must be filed with the State Civil Service Commission, Forum Building, Sacramento, except as noted for State institutions. STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Other Examinations—Persons interested in other examinations should communicate with the State Civil Service Commission. Examinations are announced from time to time for many other trades and professions than those listed herein. Other trade announcements include: General metals, mechanical and automotive trades, building operation and maintenance trades, printing trades, railroad trades, marine trades. Other institutional positions include: Nursing and attendant positions, clerical and stenographic positions.

TEAMSTERS HONOR GREEN.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor was the guest of honor at a testimonial dinner in Cincinnati given by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The trade union executive spoke at length on the aims and purposes of trade unionism, and appealed to workers to devote every energy to this cause.

"I am not thinking of myself nor of the individual equation," he said. "I am thinking of the cause which we represent, our own great movement, the organization of labor which has been brought to such a high standard of perfection as a result of years of effort and sacrifice on the part of members of organized labor."

President Green recounted the gains made by the Brotherhood of Teamsters from the time this calling was unorganized, with low wages, long hours and miserable working conditions.

President Tobin of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters was present, as were a large number of other trade union executives and members.

Congress, with its own electric plant, lights the whole Capitol building and is selling to other government departments several times as much electric power as it uses. Last year it sold \$172,327.17 worth of electricity to the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Printing Office, Postoffice, Government Hotels, the Botanical Gardens and the public service, besides supplying the lighting for the Capitol, the Library of Congress, and the Senate and House Office buildings.

The next time they have a war they should run it on the pay-as-you-enter plan.

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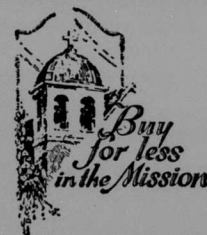
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1925

The United States Department of Agriculture on December 29, 1924, issued a report on Farmers' Co-operative Business organizations in which it gives the value of such business in 1915, as \$635,838,684, in 1919, as \$721,983,639, and in 1923 as \$2,200,000,000—not including business of co-operative livestock selling agencies. It is estimated that the value of farmers co-operative business this year will be over \$3,000,000,000. Big, selfish business interests don't want farmers' co-operatives to succeed. Neither co-operative livestock agencies nor cheaper credit could have saved livestock growers from disaster—with the slump in prices. More credit at lower rates of interest may not be a good thing for farmers. If it leads them to over-production, that is production above the effective demand at a fair price, it will hurt them. Over extension of credit will make a farmers' co-operative the easiest kind of victim of the financial interests.

Justice Bailey in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia this month in proceedings relating to the motion of Armour & Swift to annul the Packers' Consent Decree, indicated that he might vacate this decree. He stated: "It appears to me that the petitioner might have two grounds, for instance: One, that the petitioner having an interest in a certain matter in litigation would have, for that very reason, a right to have the consent decree set aside, if he is entitled to it, where there had been no adjudication of facts. It might also be the other ground, that he has such an interest upon a showing that the decree as a matter of fact should not have been entered, as the facts would not have justified such a decree, even if they had been gone into." Such vacating of the decree since there is no real supervision of the meat packers, would be a calamity for the producers of the nation, as well as the consumers of meat products. It shows the necessity for the prompt enactment of Senator Frazier's bill transferring the administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act to the Federal Trade Commission. It was this same Justice Bailey who issued the injunction against the Federal Trade Commission to restrain them from ascertaining and giving publicity to the facts regarding coal operators.

Treatment of Secessionists

It has taken years of patient and tireless efforts to build up the labor movement to the altitude it occupies today, and it was plain necessity for solidarity of the workers that inspired these efforts on the part of those who hoped to see the toilers in a position to bargain on something like equal terms with the employer; and the man who does anything to dis sever the ties that bind wage workers together is an enemy of the toiler and of humanity.

Frequently we hear feather-brained individuals complain concerning the action of this or that organization, and urge secession as a remedy. Such an individual may be honest, but if he is, then he is unintelligent, because no intelligent trade unionist who really desires to promote the welfare of the worker can see anything to be gained by tearing the workers apart and dissipating the power that unity gives.

The workers are all struggling under a tremendous burden, and obviously the load can only be cast off their shoulders by all heaving together. Scattered efforts by separate units can have no influence whatever in extricating the toiler from beneath the weight that holds him down.

It is true, sometimes, that complaints made against officers and organizations have merit behind them, but the place to remedy difficulties is on the inside and not on the outside. Not in one case in a thousand can secession correct wrongs that have grown up within an organization. This has been demonstrated times without number in the American labor movement. Every such movement has resulted in great harm being done, not only to the secessionists, but to unionism generally, and those who advocate or provoke the breaking up in this manner of established organizations must be put down as perils to the best interests of the great army of men and women who are struggling to improve the conditions under which the world's work is performed.

There has in the past been a tendency on the part of the rank and file to condone such offenses, but thanks to the experiences encountered in the journey of the labor movement, that tendency is now rapidly dying out, and there is a disposition both to prevent secession, without regard to the cause which prompts it, and to let secessionists paddle their own canoe without any aid or assistance from those who remain with the bona fide organizations of labor. Had this policy been adopted and rigidly adhered to earlier in the history of the movement, it is certain there would have been much greater progress toward decent conditions than has yet been recorded.

The sensible thing, for those who think they have a grievance, to do is to remain within the fold and present their arguments to the membership. In this way wrongs can be corrected, for the membership can be depended upon to see to it that justice is done. If a complainant is unable to convince a majority as to the merit of claims made, then it is pretty certain that the accusations are very largely illusory, or at any rate are without sufficient foundation to warrant action.

Sometimes, it is true, it is hard to get the facts to the rank and file; but if the cause is worth anything at all it is worth the application of the old adage, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," as fighting on the inside generally produces results, while shouting from without very rarely has any effect. The outside whiner is, and should be, treated as an enemy, bent upon the destruction of the thing he has been unable to control.

The labor movement has reached a stage in its development where internal disputes must be settled in sensible fashion, and those who refuse to submit their cases to this mode of adjustment will be given no quarter, and no assistance whatever. Only by pursuing such a course can the workers hope to attain any degree of success. To follow any other policy is to offer encouragement to every little pinhead who imagines he has a grievance against some one and is willing to rend the movement in order to satisfy himself.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Yesterday was the birthday anniversary of the greatest man America has produced—Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln knew and understood the problems of labor from infancy up and were he alive today he would be a powerful advocate of union labor, as is indicated by this early expression of his concerning the right to strike: "I am glad that a system of labor prevails under which laborers can strike when they want to, where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances, and are not tied down to work whether you pay them for it or not. I like a system which lets a man 'quit' when he wants to, and I wish it might prevail everywhere. I want a man to have a chance to better his condition; that is the true system. I am not ashamed to confess that twenty-five years ago I was a hired laborer."

The arbitrary manner in which some of the bureaus in Washington deal with the public is pretty well set forth in connection with the decision of the Internal Revenue Department in ruling that employees of publicly operated utilities such as the municipal railway in this city must pay income taxes in spite of the fact that other city employees are exempted. A Michigan Federal Court has ruled that under the law these workers are not required to pay the income tax and are just as much public employees as are others engaged in other capacities in serving the city. The bureau ruling, if allowed to stand, would have worked great hardship upon many of these workers, because they would have been called upon to pay for three or four years back. It is necessary now and then, to call a halt upon some of the Czarlike officials who are at the head of some of these departments, because occasionally they get the notion in their heads that they are masters over the people rather than servants of them. A little authority sometimes has the effect of swelling pinheads up like balloons, at least in the estimation of little fellows who think they have become somebody after receiving appointment to Federal positions.

There is to be a special election held in San Francisco next Tuesday to elect a Representative in Congress and it behooves the people to exercise a little judgment in the premises, because at the present time we are absolutely without representation in the lower house and the city is suffering grievously as a direct consequence of this condition of affairs. The Pacific fleet is kept in the waters of the southern part of the State in spite of the fact that San Francisco has one of the finest harbors in the world in which it should be anchored. Southern California is ably represented, and that accounts for this condition of affairs. The Alameda naval base apparently has been lost because we have had no one to set forth the case of San Francisco Bay. If we desire to continue this state of affairs, of course, it is our privilege to do so, but if we want San Francisco to be accorded the rights and privileges to which she is entitled we must get the very ablest representation in Washington that is available to us. The decision is entirely in our hands, and we must abide by our own verdict and blame nobody but ourselves if we conduct ourselves in a foolish fashion. The question of representation in Congress is a serious one and should be given serious consideration.

WIT AT RANDOM

"What would a nation be without women?"
"A stagnation, I guess."—Mercury.

"Did the doctor remove your appendix?"
"Feels to me like he removed my whole table of contents."—Octopus.

"I understand you got rid of your loud speaker."
"Well, not exactly. I'm still paying her alimony."—Central Wesleyan Star.

"How'd you come to raid that barber shop?"
asked the chief of the dry agents.

"Well," replied the dry agent, "it struck me kind of funny that so many men should buy hair restorer from a bald-headed barber."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

When a traffic cop overhauls you and asks you where you're going, tell him you were hurrying to buy tickets to the policemen's ball before they are sold out. This plan works anywhere, at all hours of the day or night.—Motor Age.

A Russian was being led off to execution by a squad of Bolshevik soldiers on a rainy morning. "What brutes you Bolsheviks are," grumbled the doomed one, "to march me through arain like this."

"How about us?" retorted one of the squad.
"We have to march back."—The Pointer.

There is a certain youngster who isn't going to be subpoenaed as a witness any more by a certain attorney. One case is enough to lose.

The local youth was on the witness stand, when the lawyer started in to examine him.

"Have you an occupation?" asked the attorney.
"Nope."

"Don't you do any work of any kind?"

"Nope."

"What does your father do?"

"Nothin' much."

"Doesn't he do anything to support the family?"

"Odd jobs once in a while."

"As a matter of fact, isn't your father a worthless fellow, a deadbeat and a loafer?"

"I don't know," the witness replied, "You better ask him; he's sitting over there on the jury."
—C. E. W., The Christian Evangelist (St. Louis).

An Oregon man was trying to sell a horse. The animal was wind-broken but sleek. The owner trotted him around for inspection and bringing him back to the prospect he stroked the horse's back and remarked, "Hasn't he a lovely coat?"

The prospect removed his pipe from his mouth and said, as he looked at the heaving flanks of the animal, "Yeah, his coat's all right, but I don't like his pants."—Everybody's.

To be at the same time rude and polite is an achievement of great difficulty. In this relation an American tells of a French gentleman who had finished his holiday in England, and had just paid a very large hotel bill. He was indignant, but his native courtesy was unimpaired.

"Send ze proprietaire to me," he said to the waiter, and presently the host entered.

Monsieur was all smiles.

"Ah, let me embrace you!" he cried.

"But why do you want to embrace me, sir? I don't understand."

"Ah, saire, but look at ze bill!"

"Your bill! Yes, but what of it?"

"Ah, Monsieur, zat means zat I shall nevaire, nevaire see you again."

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Secretary John W. Kelly of the Allied Printing Trades Club has secured another souvenir that, suitably framed, will grace the Club walls. This valuable accession is a copy of The Pacific Union Printer, August, 1890, Vol. III, No. 1. It was the official organ of No. 21, and its eight pages, 9x12 inches, set nonpareil, leaded and solid, revives many memories to the early volunteers in the cause of unionism. A synopsis of its contents will prove of interest to the present membership: The lead article discusses early Pacific Coast journalism and says that the pioneer in this field was "The Humgudgeon Gazette and Bumble-Bee Budget; edited by the Long-Tail Coon," at Oregon City, Ore. It was "devoted to scratching and stinging the humbugs and follies of the age." The date was the summer of 1845, and Charles E. Pickett was the real editor, and its chirographer, and he made about half a dozen copies of each issue of this tri-weekly, and those who were interested enough to do so reduplicated them by transcribing.

The first regularly printed newspaper was the weekly Oregon Spectator, at Oregon City, in January, 1846, T'Vault being editor. The next journal was The Californian, issued at Monterey, August 15, 1846, Dr. Robert Semple and Rev. Walter Colton being proprietors. This paper was removed to San Francisco in the spring of 1847. The Star had begun publication in San Francisco, January 9, 1847, and both papers continued until the following year, when the hegira to the diggings forced their suspension until the fall of the same year, when they were finally consolidated and the Alta California made its bow on January 4, 1849.

But now as to matters more in relation to No. 21 as given in this copy of the Union Printer: The officers were: S. H. Jenner, president; C. M. Jones and James Radford, vice-presidents; J. J. McDaid, secretary; James P. Olwell, treasurer; W. L. Clayton, sergeant-at-arms. The union at that time published in each issue a chapel roster of the membership, and a list follows of those members shown on this roster and who still maintain active local membership. There may be some errors or omissions, as it was prepared at the Club by one of the later contingent of Iowa, Indiana and Missouri "gringos," not acquainted with all who, while perchance being rivals to Rezanov for the charming Senorita Arguello, yet found time to labor in the field of unionism and guard the banner of the I. T. U. In that measure that they have "kept the faith," as one of their contemporaries, now passed on, wrote with pride in his closing years, these later arrivals will salute them when now partaking of the fruits of their early toil:

Alta Chapel—E. H. Cary, Richard Hart.

Bulletin—Geo. B. Dillon, F. Ehrhart, Chas. Gerlach, Geo. H. Knell, Chas. H. Parker, Jos. A. Prentiss, Harry L. White.

Morning Call—Ed C. Alexander, Wm. U. Bowen, Harry L. Bradley, Robt. J. Espey, Wm. W. Harris, Robt. Higgins, Frank E. Livingston, Frank Mitchell, Chas. E. Powers, Edw. A. Reyburn, Jack Phillips, Jos. A. Rae, F. F. Reed, John A. Snell.

Chronicle—John C. Collins, Frank M. Coffin, M. Dobrin, L. E. Fish, Geo. R. Tucker.

Examiner—Edgar B. Apperson, E. B. Anderson, Fay M. Harlow, Thos. Hartman, Harry King, Wm. M. Hinton, Jr., J. A. Henderson, Jas. T. Kelsey, John J. Neely, John Mappa, Jas. P. Olwell, Sinclair Trimble.

Report—Harry E. Bennett, Frank W. Gnekow, John W. Kelly, Maurice J. McDonnell, J. O. Titlow, J. J. Neubarth, R. H. Whiting.

Book and job offices, and not classified—Miss Frances Auld, Fred Y. Chapman, E. R. Bushnell,

W. A. Bushnell, Geo. Leichner, Geo. Thompson, T. Conmy, Chester T. Lynch, Wm. Pries, E. W. Thurman, Chas. E. Walter, Frank A. Meyers, J. F. Moran, Jas. S. Turner.

Jas. H. Barry, for years editor of the weekly Star, and Fremont Older, editor of the Call, were then on the active list; and among those on the honorary roll, then maintained by the union, were: Wells Drury, prominent in East Bay circles; M. H. de Young of the Chronicle; William R. Hearst of the Examiner; Al Murphy of the Examiner staff; Frank M. Pixley, the well-known writer, and Henry George, famed economist and author of "Progress and Poverty."

John R. Winders was the organizer for the sixth district, the union headquarters were at 606 Montgomery street, and Secretary McDaid and Alf. Pennington were in charge of the Union Printer. The late William Shannon had just made his report as delegate to the Atlanta convention, and was to lead the union's division in the Labor Day parade, and Messrs. Chapman, Olwell, Kelsey, Meyers and Moran were serving on that committee. The Mutual Aid Society was entering its fourth year with 80 members, \$2663.10 in the treasury, and Frank W. Cooke was president, and Messrs. Kelsey, Olwell and Fay Harlow among the officials. The late Frank J. Bonnington was among those to whom the union had issued a traveling card.

The paper also carries a list of officers and news notes from coast unions and among these are noted: Luke Alvord, on the executive committee of Oakland union; C. E. Hawkes, that of Seattle union; J. D. Laing of Sacramento union; Frank Adams of Stockton union; J. R. Stansbury of San Jose union. Others mentioned as committeemen or in news items are: Bert James, Portland; M. W. Dunbar, Eureka; Messrs. Fonticella and Hornage, Stockton; Wm. Nagle, Tacoma; W. M. ("Sinbad") Sinclair, Seattle. Wells Drury had returned from Merced to the Examiner staff. The Oakland scale was \$18, and piece work 40 and 45 cents. The Denver correspondent told of the Union Printers Home having been secured for Colorado Springs and that it was a prohibition town; bragged of Denver's membership of nearly 400, and told of how Denver's former prohibitory law against women members had been ruled against by the International and that Miss Louise Bryant had recently come there from this coast and was working on the News. The German Typographia had organized in Oakland, L. Scharenberg being vice-president. No. 21 had just been presented with the first circular issued by a local typographical society and bearing date of May 17, 1851, calling attention to an existing strike. The Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald was about to introduce the Rogers typograph.

The Daily Report was claiming the largest circulation (87,000) west of the Rockies. The firm of Walter N. Brunt & Co. had moved to 535 Clay street, and other firms then (and now) employing unions printers and which still retain the old name were: Jas. H. Barry, Bosqui Co., Eastman & Co., H. S. Crocker Co., Francis, Valentine Co., Wm. Hinton, Sr., and Louis Roesch, though in some cases the business has passed on to sons or successors of the founders. There are only three lines of type as large as the then "double pica" in the entire paper, and one was the name of Bacon & Co., which the union was then fighting, saying that the firm "under the guise of a mock sympathy for our boys and girls are dragging down labor to a Chinese standard of servitude." But No. 21 is thirty-five years older, while that firm is but a memory.

The local iron molders were on strike, and the tipos were carrying an assessment in their behalf that brought in about \$100 weekly.

And speaking of strikes, and as an example of ancient ideas of the proper methods of dealing with strikes (not altogether yet extinct in

some minds), "N. L. C." of Sacramento, contributed this Civil War story to that issue of the paper: Atlanta printers were on strike for an increase, and the papers were tied up. Sherman was bearing down upon the city and men were needed for defense. The employers conceived the idea of asking the Confederate conscript officer to draft their striking employees, so a number of proprietors, editors and managers called on him and unfolded their patriotic (?) plan. After hearing it, and then sizing up the number of his callers, the doughty army official replied: "By the way, it appears you are as able-bodied as some of your striking printers. You know the law. Every healthy male is subject to military duty. I'll take your names now, and the sergeant will assign you to any company you may desire." Needless to say the printers won their strike and increased to \$1.87½ per 1000 ems.

Elmer E. Bremmer, Missouri River pirate, is now in San Francisco and has his slip up on the Examiner. He met a number of Middle Western friends of years ago in this city.

Joe M. Murray, Seattle, representing the educational bureau of the International Typographical Union, is in the city and will remain over to attend the regular meeting of the union on Sunday. Mr. Murray is well known to many members of No. 21. He is visiting all the unions on the Pacific Coast in the interest of the apprentice and the educational bureau. In the past almost all the small unions have ignored the apprentice laws, and it is Mr. Murray's task to enlighten those unions as to their duties and responsibilities toward the apprentice and the union. Wednesday evening of this week he met with the local apprentice committee and outlined the coming work of the I. T. U. in this regard. Much good can and will come if the local unions generally take up the training of their apprentices and, especially, see that the apprentice completes the course of lessons in printing.

"Sid" Hecker, foreman of the Salt Lake Tribune, was in the city during the past week inspecting printing offices with a view of making a report to his office on the latest composing room machinery. His suggestions will be followed by the installation of new machinery in the Tribune. He visited with his brother, C. M. Hecker, while in the city.

Mrs. Ed Brush had the misfortune to step in front of an automobile on Guerrero street one night last week, with the result that she suffered two fractured ribs and a broken shoulder bone. The driver conveyed her to a local hospital, where it is reported she is doing nicely.

Fred Martindale spent several days during the past week subbing for Al Worthing in San Mateo. Mr. Worthing was called from his work by the death of his mother-in-law in Sonoma County.

Bulletin Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Adhering to his policy of enlarging his force to keep pace with demands for composing room production, Foreman R. E. Heller last week gave out four situations, besides making several switches in starting time to have certain important positions covered at rush hours. A. W. Weiderholtz becomes a regular on the head bank, Orville Hopkins goes on steady as a makeup, F. J. McCarthy fills a "sit" as operator and B. H. Wells may now call himself one of the old standbys on proofs. H. M. Cross, who was third shift foreman, starts off at 6:30 instead of 1:30 a. m. and P. H. Morgan, combination oper-

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ator and reader, commences in morning in place of late afternoon.

An ulcerated molar took a decision over Paul Bauer. Besides forcing him off, it took him to a dentist for a session with the forceps.

No higher indication of the esteem in which Ed Braun is held by his associates could be desired than the readiness with which they contributed to a fund for purchasing choice edibles suitable to his convalescent condition. Practically the whole chapel is represented on a list sponsored by Ira Stuck for the purpose, who also arranged with a large grocery firm to deliver weekly for several weeks viands calculated to tempt appetite and restore strength.

Curious to note the result, Jack Daigneault inserted grease in holes designed for it by the maker of his bus and seems justified in entertaining mild contempt for motorcycles ridden by speed cops.

California Association of Washington Volunteers in the Spanish-American War held its first annual banquet Saturday night at States Restaurant. About 60 vets were present, among whom were several printers from various parts of the state. Col. Cluff Mumby of the Bulletin was chairman of the committee on arrangements.

In an effort to mitigate monotony during recent illness a friend loaned Ray Carpenter a radio set. He meant well but was it kindness? Ray became a radio bug, a dyed-in-the-wool sort; and is in the market for a set, when it's well known Congress is considering legislation to Oslerize all fans of 10 years and over.

Listen, you Chronicle stock and bond table operators, your plaintive plea that we set our tabular stuff in bigger type shall not be "like unto a voice crying in the wilderness." S'pose we use the model 20s. Big enough?

Burlingame lost a resident and Marin county acquired one when Machinist Van Schaick disposed of his home. Shortly before the war Van built the place at a cost of approximately \$5,000, though it should be remembered that was prior to the era of high prices. The purchaser gave \$7,500 cash.

Try to stop the tides or the procession of the equinoxes—easy as stopping Dom Demartini from learning the art preservative seeing that Night Skipper Mumby hires a new sub—W. W. Gobin, sometime of Fresno—to run proof press and bank, thus giving Dom opportunity to flit from case to case sticking up ads and things.

One of No. 21's best known members, W. M. Davy, joined the Bulletin chapel Saturday, coming over from the Daily News. He caught a t. f. as makeup, night side, right off the reel.

Perils of the wilds of Daly City in three acts and a query: Act 1—Mrs. Art Mette cooking juicy steak for hero's supper. Act 2—Our hero, Mr. Art Mette, appears and prepares to surround said steak, but is ordered by better half to discover origin of noise on back porch. Act 3—Seizes stick of stove wood and valiantly sallies forth to disperse enemy, who proves to be a small striped animal with bushy tail, to whom tradition ascribes invention of poison gas. Query: Does "Mama Love Papa" enough now to let him in the house?

Members of the Lion Tamers' Club vouch for the authenticity of this incident, proving as it does, the high cost of owning a raincoat. At lunch time one night last week the clouds most scandalously began to violate the dry law and all but Mr. C. Mumby, owner of the watershed, with collars turned up hastily oozed into a nearby ratskeller to put on the nose bag, while at the usual eating place Cliff, who left the shop first and ordered for the crowd, sat, surrounded by morasses of goulash and swamps of saur kraut, and waited in vain for the gang whose non-appearance cost him the price of seven meals.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By H. J. Benz.

Nothing of interest transpired at the regular

monthly chapel meeting held last Tuesday. The special committee appointed to devise a substitute clause for section 17 article IV had not completed drafting the measure and asked for more time, which was granted. The management of the Chronicle reported through Chairman Mackey that the Spring Valley water was now in a fit condition for drinking purposes and the furnishing of bottled water was discontinued some time back. However, an analysis will be made of the water within the next week or two and if found to be impure proper steps will be taken to remedy the matter.

After considerable quizzing as to why he was absent from work most of last week, T. A. "Tom" Boyle managed to change the sheepish grin into a regular smile and finally succeeded, between gulps, in sputtering: "It's a boy; yeah, Robert William. Uh huh, they're both doing fine; and he weighed ten pounds." In other words, there is another "boyle" in the Boyle family.

C. C. (Lightnin') Tyree returned to work with renewed vigor the past week, having lost none of his usual pep after a prolonged "vacation" due to complications.

J. E. "Jim" Walker is back on the job hunting a "dark" machine to hang a few lines now and then and dodging Assistant Foreman Charlie Cullen as usual. Jim says he is only "hitting on three cylinders," but expects to be in A-1 condition in another week or so.

According to reports from the ad alley Neal Voss has discarded his usual somber-hued garb and is vieing for honors as sheik of that department. With the atmospheric blue predominating, it is claimed Mount Tacoma is not entirely eclipsed in its effort to stand forth beyond the sparse vegetation.

Chairman Mackey continues to plan for the comfort and convenience of the members of the chapel. He has installed a complete pay-as-you-enter commissary, carrying a good supply of not only delicacies for the sweet-tooth lads, but also for the "victims" of Lady Nicotine. The plan has met the unanimous approval of the gang and Mackey has been doing a rushing business at all hours of the day and night.

BREAD AND OIL.

By J. M. Baer, the Congressman-Cartoonist.
(By International Labor News Service).

Crude oil has jumped from 15 cents to 50 cents a barrel.

One of our subsidized capitalistic sources of misinformation says that the high price of gasoline is "due to a surplus." It is explained in this way: "The advance is due to a shortage; the shortage to cessation of production; cessation of production to a surplus on hand."

In other words, the oil refiners went on strike, ceased producing and are now charging the consumers for their vacation. When the workers do this sort of thing it is called "sabotage," "criminal syndicalism," "Bolshevism," and the army is called out, the leaders and their friends are enjoined and the reactionary papers create a great uproar about Bolshevism creeping into the nation.

But the odd point about this increase in oil prices is that when oil producers charge increased prices the papers explain it by saying there is a surplus, but when the farmers last fall were underpaid for their products the papers said the low prices were also due to a "surplus." The law of supply and demand has never worked in the same manner for the farmers and workers as it has for the big interests, who are protected by tariffs, sheriffs and high officials.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

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A SOFT WATER LAUNDRY

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DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



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AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor.

Agents

Sixth & Market

CARHARTT OVERALLS

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of February 6, 1925.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President George Hollis.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Credentials—From Grocery Clerks, Tina Fosen, W. G. Desepte. Retail Delivery Drivers, W. R. Otto, C. Renaud, T. Goodban. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Estate Service Bureau, requesting information regarding Teddy Salisbury. From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the collecting of money for a memorial in honor of our beloved late president, Samuel Gompers.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Stationary Firemen, inclosing copy of wage scale and requesting indorsement of same. From Janitors' Union, copy of working rules relative to employment by contractors.

Communication from the American Federation of Labor, resolutions adopted by the convention held in El Paso, Texas, requesting donations and clothing for the mine workers of West Virginia. Moved that the resolutions be adopted and that affiliated unions contribute generously; motion carried.

Communication from the United Garment Workers No. 131, relative to an organization of seceders from their organization and the Journeymen Tailors, and requesting the assistance of the Council in calling the attention of all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to this fact, so that they may use caution when making purchases and be sure that they are getting the genuine label of a bona fide organization recognized by the labor movement. Moved that the communication be endorsed; carried unanimously. Moved that Mrs. Houck, international representative of the United Garment Workers of America be granted the privilege of the floor; carried. A motion to close debate on the above motion was lost, 61 in favor, 37 against.

Report of Executive Committee—Reported that the matter of the Bill Posters relative to the tearing down of posters was laid over for one week, no committee from the union appearing. In the matter of resolution from the Street Carmen's Union relative to the depreciation fund of the Municipal Railway, committee recommended that the officers of the Council use their best endeavors to assist the Municipal Railway Employees in securing better wages through the negotiations now being carried on with the city government. Report carried.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Report laid over one week.

The chair introduced Mr. Kroell, member of Photo Engravers No. 1, who is blind and is an agent for union label goods; he addressed the Council and requested credentials in order that he may be permitted to visit the various unions.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Installation of Officers—The following officers were installed by Past President Daniel C. Murphy: President, Wm. P. Stanton; vice-president, R. H. Baker; secretary, John A. O'Connell; financial secretary, J. J. McTiernan; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien; trustees, Chas. Child, Wm. Granfield, James Hopkins. Executive Committee, J. J. Blanchard, James Coulsting, John C. Daly, Wm. Granfield, David Hardy, George Hollis, George Knell, J. J. McTiernan, Laura Mollada, Jos. Moreno, A. Noriega, Patrick O'Brien, James E. Wilson. Organizing Committee, M. S. Maxwell, Marguerite Finkenbinder, F. J. Dumond, A. Vureck, George Riley, E. J. Dufon, J. P. Thompson, Ed. Anderson, Thos. Cook. Law and Legis-

lative Committee, Henry Boyen, R. H. Baker, E. G. Buehrer, Robert Donohue, Henry Heidelberg, James Hopkins, Theo. Johnson. Directors of Labor Clarion, Wm. T. Bonsor, George S. Hollis, M. E. Decker, James J. McTiernan, Stanley Roman.

Receipts—\$382.25. Expenses—\$164.87.

Council adjourned at 11:25 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held February 4, 1925.

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8 o'clock by President Joe Willis in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Roll Call of Officers—The following were noted absent: P. C. McGowan, Thos. Mahoney, Nels Soderberg and C. F. Volquards.

Minutes of the previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From Coopers No. 65; moved, seconded and carried that the credential be received and the delegate seated.

Reports of Unions—Hatters—Reported that business is fair; ask a demand for their label when buying felt hats. Coopers No. 65—Reported that business is fair; ask a demand for their label on barrels. Federal Employees—Reported that they initiated four new members at the last meeting. Waiters No. 30—Reported that business is fair; look for the house card. Upholsterers No. 28—Reported that business is good; look for the label on mattresses, pillows and overstuffed furniture. Typographical No. 21—Reported that business is fair; ask a demand for the label on printing. Miscellaneous Employees—Reported that business is fair; look for the house card. Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Reported that business is fair. Painters No. 19—Reported that business is fair; initiating new members at every meeting. Barbers No. 148—Reported that business is good; initiated five members at the last meeting. Carpenters No. 34—Reported that business is fair.

Committee Reports—Committee on the painting of the bulletin board on 16th street reported that it has been painted and has 14 different labels. Token committee reported that it has the token for Brother Brundage and will present it to him as soon as he appears at the meeting of the Section.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried that the matter of organizing the box lunches firms be left in the hands of the delegates from the culinary workers; moved, seconded and carried that the Section instruct the delegate to the Council to report for the Section. Moved, seconded and carried that the secretary write to the Sun Maid Raisin Co. in regard to the Cooper label on their barrels. Delegate Lively gave an interesting talk on the union label. Brother Coakly presented the token of appreciation to Brother Brundage for his untiring services to the Section.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

Dues, \$18.00; agent, \$1.00; total, \$19.00. Disbursements, \$233.25.

There being no further business to come before the Section, we adjourned at 10:15 p. m., to meet again on Wednesday evening, February 18, 1925.

Demand the union label on all things that you buy.

Demand the Bell brand collars from your merchant. If he cannot supply you, the Label Section will through their agent, Brother Theo. Johnson, Room 205, Labor Temple; phone Market 56.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

Coffee That Is? MISSION DAIRY LUNCH

COR. 16TH AND VALENCIA STS.

S. C. Trauger, Prop.

FELLOW UNIONISTS

Down Asiatic Competition!

Patronize White Laundries Only!

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BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
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Specialty Printing

Invitations, Menus, Dance Programs
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

111 SEVENTH STREET
NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

SUBSIDIZED INDUSTRY.

By Publicity Department, United Garment Workers of America.

Prison labor for private profit is the most lavishly tax-subsidized industry in the United States. Politicians have dealt generously with many great industrial organizations, but to none have they shown such tender, paternal love as to the prison labor trust.

By some strange process of reasoning the American people seem to have arrived at the conclusion that the men who exploit convict labor perform some great social service, and thereby have earned unusual rewards. These wily gents have not only been able to pile up enormous fortunes by prison labor contracts, but they have posed as public benefactors, philanthropists and model citizens. They have headed religious, so-

H. W. HUTTON For Congress

The Logical, Strongest and Ablest Candidate

The following is a Daily News editorial of February 4, 1925:

Sentiment or Sense?

"San Francisco's position in Congress is something to ponder upon. For two years, since the illness of Julius Kahn, this great city has been practically without a voice in the lower house at Washington. Mrs. Mae Nolan, widow of the late Congressman, admits that she is handicapped in the fierce contests for appropriations by being an inexperienced woman. Now the situation is even more critical.

"Congressman-elect Larry Flaherty is an able man, but he will begin on March 4 with the double disadvantage of being a novice and a convalescent from a serious illness. Alameda County, since the death of Arthur Elston, has had no experienced man to represent her, and even now is changing horses in the stream. And in face of this situation we are asked to support for Kahn's seat his elderly widow. Mrs. Kahn is a sweet and capable teacher and mother. But she is not a statesman, nor even a good politician nor aggressive go-getter.

"What will happen to our section when matters of harbor, naval base, bridge, road and other appropriations come up? Must we, for years more, depend on Charles Curry of Sacramento, himself an ill man, or Arthur Free of San Jose, to do San Francisco's work in Washington? If we do, Los Angeles, with her active pair of representatives, will continue to nose us out of the race.

"Isn't there such a thing as carrying sentiment to the point of sentimentality?"

A straw vote taken at various points in the district from Columbus avenue to the Richmond on February 6 and 7 shows the following results; tally sheets open to inspection:

Hutton	843
Kahn	363
Burr	192

W. H. HUTTON FOR CONGRESS
CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

H. W. HUTTON For Congress

Honest, Able, for Freedom and
Against Prohibition

cial service and prison reform organizations and gathered to themselves both wealth and respectability.

The favored gentlemen who operate their factories in prisons are presented by the taxpayers with rent, heat, light, drayage, power, supervision of working force, and labor, fed, housed, clothed and enslaved, for which they pay less than one-sixth the going wage in a given industry.

Then, to crown our paternalistic generosity, the convict labor exploiters, or their private employees, are given absolute and despotic control of the discipline of the prisons where they operate, and they are permitted to work the convicts under the vicious "task" system. The "task" demanded in every instance is a greater production than free workers achieve. Almost universally the prison labor contractor's foreman has the determining power in the administration of punishments, and nine-tenths of all punishments administered to prisoners are for failure to make the "task," and not for bad behavior.

No other industry has ever succeeded in inducing the taxpayers to pay all the overhead, and the State to provide slave labor at a fraction of the maintenance cost. Yet this is exactly what the prison labor contractors have "put over" on the American people.

These conditions would not exist thirty days if the taxpayers refused to patronize convict labor contractors, and if every member of organized labor and every other decent-minded citizen demanded the union label on their purchases.

Don't waste your breath cussing the politicians and prison labor contractors.

Stop buying prison-made goods!

"A TALE OF TWO CITIES."

Jersey City, N. J.—City Officials refused to permit strikebreakers to operate during the strike of chauffeurs. The employers agreed to improve working conditions and the strike ended.

Dayton, Ohio.—City officials have sworn in as policemen a score of strikebreakers employed by the Dayton Street Railway Company.

"Consumers of bakers' bread in this country pay \$300,000 a day or more than \$100,000,000 a year 'for bread they do not get,'" says Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas. He has introduced a bill to establish standard weights for loaves and to prevent deception as to weights and adulteration of the product.

Phone Market 5725

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GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE

7 BUILDINGS—22 FLOORS

GOOD FURNITURE

LOWEST PRICES

LIBERAL TERMS

FREE RENTAL BUREAU—FREE DELIVERY
STOVES SET UP—FLOOR COVERINGS LAID

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OUTFITTING CO.
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DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

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SHIRTS — UNDERWEAR — TIES

\$1.85 to \$3.15

\$1.25, \$2, \$2.65, \$4.75

95c to \$1.85

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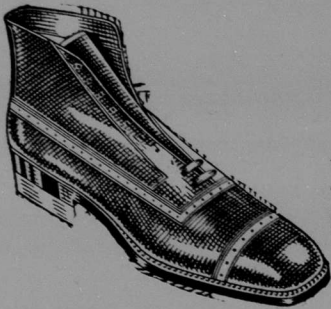
DECEMBER 31st, 1924

Assets	\$96,917,170.69
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds	4,000,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	461,746.52

MISSION BRANCH Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

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FRANCISCO'S
UNION
SHOE
STORES

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Louis D. La Voie of the butchers and James Shirley of the marine engineers.

The newly-elected officers of the Labor Council were installed last Friday night after a rather lengthy session. President Stanton made a brief address outlining his hopes for the coming year and the retiring president, George S. Hollis, thanked the delegates for the many courtesies they had extended him during his incumbency of the office and promised there would be no cessation in his activities as a unionist, as he had been at it for thirty-three years and did not know how to stop.

The tenth death benefit in eight weeks was paid by the Molders' Union at its last meeting. Death benefits are \$400 each. Sick benefits totaling \$194 were paid out during the past week. Twelve new members were admitted to the union during January.

Reduction of \$45,000 monthly in the naval appropriations allotted to the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, will necessitate a heavy reduction in the force there between March 1 and July 1, the Navy Department announced. The commandant of the yard will determine the exact force to remain at work.

Patrick Flynn, secretary of the Marine Fire-

men's Union, will return the last of the week from a four weeks' stay in the East, according to a wire received by Dennis Molloy.

Six members of the crew of the steamer Caoba, forced to take to lifeboats when the ship met disaster off the mouth of the Columbia during the night of February 1, have applied to the Sailors' Union for shipwreck benefits.

San Francisco Municipal Railway employees are jubilant over reading a Michigan Federal Court decision holding that employees of municipal railroads need not pay income taxes. Local employees, who for years have not paid income taxes, recently were told that they must pay them. The Treasury Department's decision to collect the taxes would mean that between \$10,000 and \$15,000 would be taken from the men. The Michigan court held that a municipally owned railroad was not a public utility within the meaning of the tax laws and that it would be unconstitutional to tax employees of such a road.

Some of the best positions in the State service are those of deputies in the State real estate department. These positions pay salaries ranging from \$150 to \$225 per month, but require men of sound business judgment and diplomacy, thoroughly familiar with the provisions of the State Real Estate Act and with experience in real estate, banking, legal or other work involving real estate

transactions. Men interested in this work should apply at once to the State Civil Service Commission in Sacramento for information regarding the examination which is to be given on March 11.

BLIND UNION TRAVELER.

From coast to coast preaching the union label gospel, John B. Kroell, member of New York Photo Engravers' Union No. 1 for the past 31 years, had the misfortune of losing his sight all but a slight shadow. He has taken up as the means of his livelihood visiting labor meetings with union label articles, such as belts, hose supporters, sleeve garters, handkerchiefs, belt strap, key rings, and words and music, "Don't Forget the Union Label." His object in traveling is to locate a doctor who may again restore his sight. He will appreciate the privilege of five minutes at meetings.

PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Promotional League on Saturday evening, February 14, in Brotherhood Hall of the Building Trades Temple.

This meeting is for the purpose of exchanging ideas, criticism and suggestions, with a view to making the work of the League more effective and to secure a fuller measure of co-operation.

E. J. Helck of Louisville, Ky., the originator of the Trades Union Promotional League and a man of wide experience in the work of increasing the demand for union products and services, will be one of the speakers of the evening. Mr. Helck is a man of dynamic personality and great ability and will be able to instill much enthusiasm in those who hear him.

It is also expected that quite a large number of international officers of the various trade organizations will be present, and it is earnestly desired that all locals be represented. The meeting will be at 7:45 p. m.

WONDER BUILDING.

When completed the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's new general office building at Beale and Market streets will stand out like a jewel in San Francisco's famous Path of Gold. This building is rapidly nearing completion. The architectural treatment has already attracted no little favorable comment. Being of white granite exterior it has been decided to install a system of flood lighting in order that this architectural treatment may be brought out during the evening hours. The flood lighting will be both from neighboring buildings and from projectors located on the building itself. At the base of the colonnades on the 14th floor and also on the 16th floor sixty-three powerful lighting projectors are installed. Sixty of the most powerful lighting projectors will be located across the street from the building on Market street and also on Beale street. It is estimated that the plans for this special lighting feature and the general illumination of the building will add approximately one-fourth of a million candle power in light to the far-famed Path of Gold. The effect will be that of a white light which is designed to harmonize with the color of the building. It is planned to so regulate the intensity of the projectors that a soft moonlight effect will be obtained.

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Every Wednesday
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